FOR SEVEN KINDS OF LICENSES -THE SPECIAL BALL LICENSE -SALE OF LIQUOR IN

THE PARKS. Albany, April 8 (Special).—Senator-Governor Hill's Excise bill, to which he has allowed Assemblyman hasf to put his name, in return for Schaaff's in-duction of the original liquor-dealers' bill, has at been given to the public. It is no better than The Tribune said it would be, although Senator Hill has attended with great care to the construction of h clause of it. Assemblyman Earl put in the bill this morning as a substitute for all bills before the Excise Committee, and an effort was made by Schaaff to have it made a special order for next Tuesday. This failed on account of the objection raised by Mr. Acker. Then Mr. Earl, the chairman of the Excise

Committee, gave notice of the proposed suspension of the rules so that the bill can be read out of its order. The Excise Committee was called together early this morning, and the bill was in part read over to On the motion to make a favorable report on the Hill bill, Messrs. L'Hommedieu, Ward, erett, Brown and Denniston, the Republican mem bers of the committee, voted against it.

Senator Hill's bill is an attempt at a codification of the Excise laws of the State, but at the same time it is a substitute for the bill which the liquor-dealers drew up and wanted passed. In its present form the measure will please neither the liquor men nor the opponents of an unlimited sale of rum. Many dangerprovisions are retained; so dangerous and vicious that the defeat of the measure ought to follow as a natural consequence. In towns, under the bill, the Excise Commissioner

are to be elected for three years, at the annual town meetings. In the cities of the State the Mayor is to appoint commissioners for a term of service correspond-ing in length to the Mayor's term of office. But no commissioner is to be appointed in cities if there are commissioners in office when the bill become a law. Commissioners can be removed from office for wilful neglect of duty, or for misconduct, by the Mayor or County Judge of the county in which the town is situated. Outside of New-York City the salary of an Excise Commissioner in cities is not to exceed \$2,500 a year. In New-York the Board of Estimate and Apportionment fixes the salary, and in Brooklyn this duty is put in the hands of the Board of Aldermen; but the amount shall not exceed \$5,000 in either case. In towns the commissioners are to get \$3 a day for each day of actual attendance.

Section 13 prescribes that the Boards of Excise shall have power to subpoena witnesses upon the request of any person who is a party to any investigation or proceeding to be taken. In the original Schaaff bill the privilege of subpoenaing witnesses was allowed only to those asking for licenses, and not in the case of those opposing the granting of such licenses. The next section declares that in case the Excise

Board fail to begin prosecutions against violaters of the law within ten days after notice of such violation and the submission of evidence regarding it, any resident of a town or city in which the violation occurred may begin suit in the name of the city. It is provided that an excise board shall not grant a license to any person under twenty-one years of age, nor to any one who is not a citizen of the United States and the State of New-York. Licenses to sell liquor in a building the license of any former occupant of which has been revoked is not to be granted, unless the board has absolute proof that the person whose license has been taken away is to have nothing whatever to do with the place under the new license. Provision is made for seven different kinds of licenses.

The first is the hotel license. To procure this the applicant in a city or town must have a building in which, in a city, there are not less than ten bedrooms and in a town three bedrooms. In cities the fee for the hotel license ranges from \$50 to \$250; in towns from \$40 to \$150. Under the provisions of this sec tion in both cities and towns licenses could be granted to notorious dives and resorts under the guise of hotel A saloon license for the sale of all kinds of liquors

in cities, costs anywhere from \$50 to \$250; in towns the same license can be procured for from \$40 to \$150. The third kind of license is for saloons selling only ale, wine and beer. In cities this license costs from \$50 to \$150, in towns from \$30 to \$100. The fourth license is the storekeepers' license, for the sale of liquors in unbroken packages and not to be drunk on the premises, and the fee ranges, in cities, from \$50 to \$250, and in towns from \$30 to \$150. The druggists' license, for which a general fee of \$20 is imposed, is the fifth for which provision is made. It thorizes the sale of liquor on physicians' prescrip authorizes to said it is to not in the druggist licensed under this provision must be a regularly licensed pharmacist, and if he wishes he can take out a storekeeper's license. eating-house license is the sixth class provided for. An eating-house, to be licensed, must have the implements for cooking and serving food, and must have seats and tables for the accommodation of guests. For this license, in cities, a fee of from \$50 to \$250 is fixed, and in towns the fee ranges from \$40 to \$100. Section 7 of the bill provides for the special ball

and reception license. It is as follows:

A license to an incorporated association, permitting the sale of strong or spirituous liquors, wines, ale or beer between the hours of 9 o'clock in the evening and 4 o'clock in the morning of a single night only, upon the emises, in a city where such association shall lawfully give a ball or other social entertainment, to be drunk only upon such premises, and for which the fee shall be not less than \$10 nor more than \$100.

The friends of the bill say that this is the Hildreth bill of this year. In that assertion they are abso-lutely wrong. The Hildreth bill made provision only for a license to sell wine, ale and beer, while Senator Hill adds whiskey. Mr. Hildreth's measure further limited the hours of sale from 1 o'clock to 3 o'clock in the morning, and the Mayor of the city, as well as the Excise Commissioners, had to sign the license. Then, in the Hildreth bill, the special license applied only to New-York City; under the Hill bill it applies to all parts of the State. After specifying the various kinds of license

which can be granted, and the fee for each kind, the bill prescribes under what conditions licenses are to be obtained. The Excise Boards shall not grant any licenses until the applicants shall have filed sworn statements, giving the name of each applicant for a license, the name of every person interested or to become interested in the license; the location of the premises for which the license is asked; a bond in the sum of \$250 that during the life of the licens premises licensed shall not become disorderly that gambling of no kind will be permitted in the building or the premises adjoining it, and that the Excise laws shall not be violated, and a written pe-tition to the Excise Board, signed by at least five especiable property-owning citizens of the election district within which the building in which liquor is to be sold is located. For a renewal of a license these statements need not be repeated. Edward S. Stokes is let into Central Park and the

other New-York parks under this provision: An applicant for a license to sell spirituous liquors

wines, ale or beer, to be drunk on premises situated in any public park, need not present or file such petition; but, in lieu thereof, he shall present and file with such Board the written consent of the authorities having charge and control of such park to the granting of such license. The provision in the Schaaff bill which compelled the courts to issue a mandamus compelling Excise Boards to grant a license to an applicant to whom the Excise Boards "arbitrarily" refused to grant one has been softened in this manner:

If such court shall, upon the hearing, determine that such application for a license has been by such Board arbitrarily denied, or denied without good or valid reasons therefor, such court may make all order commanding such Board of Excise to grant such application, and to issue a such applicant, upon the payment of the proper

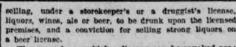
In case of death a license becomes a part of its owner's estate, and business can be done under it by the owner's executors or administrators until the expiration of the time for which it was granted.

There are several dangerous provisions in the twentyof the section of the bill, under which transfers of licenses can be had. This section provides for no additional fee, but the same conditions as to character must apply in the transfer as in getting an original license. Licenses are to be revoked under the follow

Conviction of crime in a criminal action; conviction dering for sale adulterated liquors; the conviction of one

The Great Success

If the genuine imported Johnson Hoff's Malt Extract as a tonic nutritive has caused a crowd of imitators to come into the market. Boware of them! The genuine has the signathre of "Johann Hoff" on the neck of every bettle. Eisner & Mendelson Co., sole agents, 6 Barclay-st., New-York.



The grounds on which a license can be revoked are: Conviction of the licensee on a charge of felony, obtaining a license under false representations, allowing the licensed premises to become disorderly and permit-ting gambling in them, allowing a girl under sixteen years of age and not a member of the licensee's family

to sell liquors, wine or beer. In case an Excise Board has occasion to believe that a licensee has violated any of the provisions of the law an investigation must be had and both sides receive a reasonable time to prepare for the investigation. If the Board determines that a licensee has been guilty of violating any of the sections of the law it must, within ten days after such decision, revoke the license. Under Section 30 of the bill provision is made for

the licensing, by the Controller, of steamboats and railway trains running within the State. The bill prohibits the sale of liquors on Sunday and within one-quarter of a mile of the polls on Election Day; also says that liquors are not to be sold within 200 yards of any State, county or town agricultural Liquors also cannot be sold to any child under sixteen years of age, thus reducing the age by two years; to any intoxicated person or habitual drunkard; nor to any person whose parent, husband, wife, guardian or child over sixteen years old has served notice on liquor-dealers not to sell liquors to such per son. Druggists can sell liquors on Sunday on pre-scriptions, and persons who have hotel licenses can serve guests in their rooms or at their meals with

liquors on this day. The Endres-Taylor police spy provision is retained

It is as follows: Every officer authorized to make arrests on criminal process in any city or town in which any premises are situated may enter upon such licensed premises while the same are permitted by the license premises while the same are permitted by the license to be kept open for carrying on the licensed pusiness therein.* But any such officer, or any Commissioner of Excise, or inspector appointed by a Board of Excise, or any agent of any society, who shall enter upon any such licensed premises at any time when sales of strong or spirituous liquors, wine, ale or beer are forbidden by law to be made therein, and shall solicit or induce any person or persons to sell, or offer, or expose for sale, or erson or persons to sell, or offer, or expose for sale, or give away, or otherwise dispose of, any strong or spirituous liquor, wine, ale or beer shall be guilty of a mis-

No recovery shall be had in any civil action brought to recover damages suffered by reason of the intoxication of any person, against a person or persons who shall, by selling or giving away any intoxicating drink, have caused such intoxication in whole or in part, unless one of the persons who might have such a cause of action in case of such damage shall, prior to such sale or giving away, have given notice to the person selling or giving away such intoxicating drink, forbidding such sale or giving away to the person whose intoxication shall have caused

BITTER TALK IN THE SENATE.

MR. M'CARREN PAYS HIS RESPECTS TO MR. O'CONNOR-THE BRIDGE COMMISSION BILL AMENDED AND PASSED.

Albany, April 8 (Special).-The recent defeat of cenator Birkett's bill authorizing the construction of two bridges across the East River by the Union Elevated Raliroad Company of Brooklyn excited some exceedingly bitter talk in the State Senate to-night. There was under consideration at the time Senator Fassett's bill authorizing the Governor and Senate to appoint a commission of five persons to select sites for bridges across the East River and sell franchises for building these bridges. While the debate on this bill was in progress, in a peaceable manner, Senator O'Connor, who was the chief assailant of the dead Birkett bill, informed the Senate that at a public mass-meeting in Brooklyn that body had been de nounced in violent language by those present for de-stroying the Birkett bill. Senator O'Connor said that one of the resolutions passed at this meeting was as follows:

Resolved, That we declare our fullest belief that the obstructions placed in the way of the bill introduced into the Senate by Senator James W. Birkett are the miserable ruits of misinformation, incompetency and the most shameul corruption.

Commenting upon the resolution, Mr. O'Connor said If the last three phrases of the report of the meeting in Brooklyn are correct, namely, the 'misinformation, ncompetency and most shameful corruption,' I can not understand why the Senator from the IVth (Mr. McCarren) was not opposed to the Birkett Bridge bill." To this Mr. McCarren hotly replied: "Mr. President,

the Senator from the IVth, in reply to the Senator from the XXIVth (Mr. O'Connor), will say that the side of misinformation, incompetency and most shameful cor-ruption was not the side that espoused the cause of the Birkett bill; and if the history of the defeat of the Birkett bill were written, and if the Senator from the XXIVth will tell all he knows about misinformation, incompetency and corruption, the Senator from the XXIVth will probably tower as a giant above all the little corruptionists." This was prefty bold talk, and every one looked at

Senator O'Connor to see its effect. That Se laughed, and replied, guyly: "If the Senator knows anything I know which I ought to tell, I wish he would name it." "You can tell that yourself," said Mr. McCarren.

Then Mr. McCarren moved that the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn, and the Controllers of those two cities, should name the Bridge Commission. Mr. Fasseit opposed this amendment and it was re-

jected by a vote of 19 to 5. Mr, Cantor moved that the Mayors of the two cities

should appoint the Eridge Commission, and argued that the doctrine of home rule would be violated if this were not done. "The Mayor of Brooklyn," said Mr. McCarren, "doesn't wish to be lugged into this Com-Mr. Cantor's amendment was rejected.

Mr. Fassett then added an amendment, which was accepted by the Senate, making the Mayors and Controllers of the two cities members of the Bridge Commission. This will make a commission of nine mem bers, five appointed by the Senate and the Governor and four ex-officio members in the Mayors and Con trollers. The bill was then passed by the following

Nays-Brown, Hawkins, Jacobs, McCarren, Roesch and

Yeas-Ahearn, Chase, Collins, Deane, Donaldson, Em erson, Erwin, Fassett, Hendricks, Ives, Loughlin, O'Con-nor, Robertson, Saxton, Sloan, Van Gorder, Vedder-17. The Senate also passed Assemblyman Sullivan's bill incorporating the New-York and Brooklyn Tunnel Company and Senator Roesch's Subway Com-mission bill.

A LIVELY DAY IN THE ASSEMBLY.

THE APPORTIONMENT BILLS. THE ENUMERA-TION BILL AND THE CUSTOM-HOUSE BILL AMONG THE MEASURES CONSIDERED.

Albany, April 8 (Special).—The Assembly was lively to-day from the opening to the closing of the session. The special order for the morning was the bill drawn up by Senator Hill providing for a new apportion-ment of the Congressional districts. Wright Holcomb, the chairman of Hill's featherweights, moved the adoption of the report which he and the other majority members of the committee had signed. Assemblyman Hildreth, for the minority members of the committee, asked that the minority report and the bill accompanying it be adopted. This motion was lost by a vote of 44 to 50. Then the majority report and bill were taken up. General Husted said that he did not see any use of wasting time on the bill or report; when the bill left the Assembly cham ber that would be the last heard of it. The bill went to a third reading without further discussi-

A few minutes after noon Mr. McClelland moved call of the House for the purpose of taking up and passing out of its order the Hill-Blumenthal bill, providing for a State census in May. Mr. Acker discovered that the Enumeration bill had not yet been engrossed, and the call was suspended.

Assemblyman Hitt called up the substitute bill drawn up by the Judiciary Committee to take the place of the bill introduced in the Senate by Mr. Van which provided for the submission of the Prohibition amendment to the people of the State this spring. The substitute bill provides that the election shall take place next fall. The Democrats having purposely delayed action on the bill until it was too late to provide for a special election this spring, the Republicans voted for the measure, which received 114 affirmative votes and not a single negative

When this question had been disposed of, Mr. McClelland called up his bill to take away from the Senate the power of confirming the appointments made by the Governor. This is one of Senator Hill's pet measures, and McClelland was greatly chagrined because the Republicans offered no opposition to it. It then got through by the narrow margin of 66 votes | And it is the only medicine that will permanently destroy The Senate will look after this bill when it

goes over to that house.

Following the passage of this bill, Mr. McClelland called up his bill making the journals of the Senate and Assembly official records in court, so that they can be used as testimony. General Husted proposed an amendment that the bill should affect no pending actions. McClelland would not accept his amendment, declaring that the bill was meant to affect pending actions. The action to which he referred was one against the New-York Central and Hudson

WARNING.

WHEREAS, UNSCRUPULOUS DEALERS ARE PALMING OFF SPURIOUS HUNGARIAN WINES MANU-PACTURED IN THIS COUNTRY AND CONTAINING UNHEALTHFUL AND POISONOUS INGREDIENTS, WE CALL THE PUBLIC'S ATTENTION TO THE ONLY

"GENUINE TOKAYS"

AND OTHER HUNGARIAN WINES SHIPPED BY THE ROYAL GOVERNMENT WINE CELLARS OF BUDA-PEST ESTABLISHED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT AND PLACED UNDER THE DIRECT SUPERVISION OF THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE. SAID WINES ARE IMPORTED IN BOTTLES BEARING THE GOVERNMENT PROTECTION LABEL AS A GUARANTEE OF THEIR PURITY AND ORIGIN. UNITED GROWERS' CO.,
9 SOUTH WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK,
GENERAL GOVERNMENT AGENTS, BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT.

River Railroad. He wanted to see if the railroad company could come on to the floor of the Assembly, and prevent the passage of bills. The bill was badly beaten, receiving only 47 votes to 67 votes against it. General McMahon led an attack against the bill allowing the Federal Government to acquire the site for the new Custom House. This is the bill against which Tammany Hall has made its fight. A roll call showed a tie vote, and Speaker Sheehan, who had held back his vote, londly voted with the Tammany men. This sent the bill back to the Judiciary Committee. The Senate took the trouble up a few minutes later, and will hold in committee all Tammany bills until the Tammany leaders "let up" on this bill. When the news was announced to the Republican Senators to-night that the Democratic Assembly had changed the date for the holding of the prohibition amendment election from April 13 to November 3, they declared that they would not accept or pass the bill in this form. "When the bill is announced in the morning," said Senator Van Gorder to-night, "I shall move that a conference committee be appointed. We Republicans hold that a vote can be taken upon the Prohibition amendment only on April 13, and that the

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

FOR CANAL INVESTIGATION.

TEXT OF SENATOR LAUGHLING IMPOR-TANT RESOLUTION.

NO CAREFUL INQUIRY MADE IN FIFTEEN YEARS BY A LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE INTO THE MANAGEMENT OF

THE CANALS.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNEA Albany, April 8 .- Senator Laughlin Introduc day a much-needed resolution, providing for an in vestigation of the management of the canals of the State, the occupation of State lands along the lines of the canals, and the actual needs of the canals. Sen ator Laughlin, as chairman of the Canal Committee could not but think that the Legislafure should be better informed than it is concerning the managemen of the State's canals, and the expenditure of the vast sums appropriated yearly to keep them in a navigable condition. Since the canal tolls were abolished and the canals were made free, the cost of canal maintenance has steadily increased, until now it has read

a vast aggregate. For fifteen years, or ever since Governor Tilden's famous canal investigation committee finished their noted work, and the members of the Canal Ring were prosecuted, there has been no careful inquiry made by a legislative committee about the management of the canals and the way canal contracts are awarded. It is time that the books of the Superintendent of Public Works were carefully examined, and evidence taken concerning his performance of his duties. What is the responsibility of the State in the matter of construct ing canal bridges? Should they be built for any city or village that desires them built? Should the number of canal bridges to be constructed be limited only by the amount of money in the State Treasury? These are questions frequently asked by members of the Legislature. Senator Laughlin therefore introduced the following

esolution, which was made a special order for consideration in the Senate next week Tuesday:

FOR CANAL INVESTIGATION.

Whereas, During the last few years the Legislature has been annually appropriating about \$1,500,000, which is expended each year for the superintendence, ordinary repairs and maintenance of the canals of the State, for approving said canals and lengthening the locks thereon, and for building and repairing bridges, culverts, retaining-walls, aqueducts, feeders and other structures aptaining thereto; and, Whereas, Since the canals were made free by con

stitutional amendment, the only revenues received them are those paid to the State for leases, grants and permits to occupy or use, other than for the purpose of navigation, lands and property belonging or appertaining navigation, lands and property belonging or appertaining to the canals, or forming a part of the canal system; and,
Whereas, In the judgment of this Senate the said expenditures and said occupancy and use of all lands and other property belonging or appertaining to said canal system by any person or persons, company or corporation, should be thoroughly investigated, for the purpose of ascertaining if the canals can be more economically main-tained and improved, and if more revenues can be obtained by the State from the said occupancy and use of said lands and property; therefore, be it

Resolved, That, the Senate Committee on Canals, or any sub-committee thereof, to be appointed as the committee may direct, and to include at least one of the minority members, be, and it is hereby authorized and directed to hold sessions at any time and place it may deem necessary or proper within this State during the balance of the year or proper within this state during the condition and 1891, for the purpose of investigating the condition and management of the State canals, including the expenditure of any moneys appropriated by the Legislature for their maintenance or improvement, or for making any repairs or improvements upon or relating to or made necessary by said canals. And said committee or sub-committee shall also investigate and ascertain what leases, grants or permits have been given by any State officer or officers to any mits have been given by any size distance authorizing such person or persons, company or corporation authorizing such person or persons, company or corporation to occupy or se any lands or property belonging or appertaining use any lands or property becoming a part of the canal system of the State, and the consideration for such leases, grants or permits, and whether or not any person or persons, company or corporation are occupying or using any such lands or property without authority, or without paying compensa-

property without authority, or without paying compensa-tion therefor to the State.

The said committee or sub-committee is hereby author-ized and empowered to subpoens and examine under oath any official or other person whose testimony may be re-quired, and to send for and examine all books, papers and other documents relating to any matter which is the subject of the investigation. And, for the purposes herein mentioned, said committee or sub-committee may employ a stenographer, and, whenever they deem it neces-ary, an attorney whose compensation shall be audited sary, an attorney whose compensation shall be audited and paid by the Controller, the same as the claims of stenographers and attorneys in such cases are usually and itsel and paid.

The said Committee on Canals shall make a report of all proceedings had under this resolution, and recommend such legislation as in its judgment ought to be enacted with reference to the future management and improvement of the canals, as well as the property appertaining thereto, to the next Legislature on or before the first day of February, 1892.

ASKING MONEY FOR GRANT MONUMENT. Albany, April 8 .- The Senate Finance Committee this afternoon heard Messrs. Hotchkiss, Sanger and Eaton, of New-York, in favor of the Ives appropriation of \$500,000 out of the Direct Tax refund, for the Grant monument. No action was taken. Mr. Hotch

kiss sald, in part: The Board of Trustees, in compliance with the trust imposed upon them, have collected nearly \$150,000. Of this amount \$100,000 has been raised by the city of New-York alone. The remainder has been collected from the voluntary contributions of the patriotic citizens of the whole country.

fined to America alone, We might, without hesitation, base our appeal, in the first place, upon the immeasurable value of the services which General Grant rendered to the State of New-York as well as the Nation.

In the second place, upon the walls of the Memorial Hall and from every part of the memorial there will be represented in bronzes, sculptures and aural decorations the valor and deeds of the American soldiers and sailors during that memorian residents

during that momentous period.

In the third place, there is something beyond the material interests of the individual citizen. The State has the right, indeed upon it lies the bounden duty, of developing, stimulating and spreading abroad

DON'T TAKE

contagious blood poison, and that is to be found in

SSS

MERCURIAL AND POTASH POISONING. It is a purely vegetable remedy, entirely harmless, and yet it is the most potent blood purifier ever discovered. Book on Blood and Skin discuses free.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., . ATLANTA, GA.

perfore its youth the high lessons of patriotism, devotion to country and sacrifice for principle.

Fourth. It might be urged that this monument could be built solely by private contribution, although patriolism is not confined to the individual. Nearly \$2,000,000, we beg you to remember, has been gladly and freely given by New-York City, alone, to the call of suffering humanity, for funds for various benevolent purposes, during the time that our committee has been collecting the amount in hand. Had none of these demands been made, it would be a comparatively easy matter to have guaranteed a sufficient sum for a proper National memorial to General

Grant long since.
Fifth. We come before you not only strengthened by the unanimous voice of the press, the citizens and the public officials of New-York City, but we have in addition the indorsement of the United States Senators and every Representative of the great Empire State in the National

House of Representatives.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Grant Monument Association was held at the association's rooms, No. 146 Broadway, Wednesday morning. There were present Colonel Charles H. Freeman, General O. O. Howard, General Horace Porter, General Egbert L. Viele, Cosonel Floyd Clarkson, Thomas D. Odell, D. U. Quick, James D. Abell, George Chapell, George F. Hopper, Edward A. Dubey and Clark Wright. It was decided to have all the arrangements conducted under the authority of the department-commander, who is to dig the first sod. Past Department Commander Colonel F. Clarkson will have charge of choral societies. General Horace Porter was selected to make the oration. Invitations were tendered to General O. O. Howard and 'Admiral Braine, asking the service of the military and Naval troops for the firing of a salute, it is understood that invitations will be sent to the members of Congress from the State of New-York, the members of the General Assembly, the members of the General Assembly, the members of the General Assembly, the members of the National G. A. R., and staff, and also to General Longstreet, Euckner and James A. Beaver. There will be no parade.

THE LISTING BILL UP IN THE SENATE. MADE A SPECIAL ORDER FOR NEXT WEDNES. DAY AFTER MUCH DEBATE.

Albany, April 8 (Special).-Senator Erwin offere amendments to his taxation listing bill to-day to make it less objectionable, if possible, to his fellow members of the Senate. These amendments provide that the lists of every taxpayer shall contain the aggregate amount of his personal property, and not give it in detail.

In support of this modified bill Senator Erwin sale that the measure had been much misunderstood. It was not a taxation bill, strictly speaking, it merely would give the tax assessors information about property. Its tendency would be to bring personal property in view of the tax assessors, and thus it would relieve and diminish taxation on real estate.

Senator Cantor moved that the bill should be killed expressing the opinion that it would be harmful in the highest degree to the industries of the State. "I desire this bill printed as amended," said Senato Erwin, "and ordered to a third reading. It is a meas

ure in which thousands of farmers and other owners of real-estate are interested." With unusual gravity of manner Senator Fassett said that he always desired to be courteous to Senator Erwin, but he could not grant him so great a favor as consent to the bill going to a third reading. mere consideration of such a revolutionary measure

Senator Brown denounced the bill as an iniquitou one. There was no greater delusion than that the

one. There was no greater delusion than that the farmers of the State were suffering from taxation. If they would use their brains as much as the merchants used theirs, they would make money and would be indifferent to the small State taxation.

Support to the bill was given by senators O'Connor and Saxton.

Finally, Senator Fassett moved that the bill should be made a special order for next Wednesday, and this motion was adopted by a vote of 18 to 11.

LOOKING INTO THE TRUSTS. A WITNESS WHO THINKS THE SUGAR TRUST

HAS GROSSLY ABUSED HIM. Albany, April 8 .- The Senate Committee on Genera Laws resumed its trust investigation this afternoon. The only witness examined in regard to the Sugar Trust was Henry Gray, the receiver of the North River Sugar Refining Company. He testified that he believed he had been grossly attacked and abused by the Sugar Trust. One of his friends had come to him with a message which he said had been given to himby John E. Parsons, counsel of the Trust, to deliver to witness. This message was to the effect that if witness wished to make a profitable thing out of his receivership he should see the officers of the Trust and agree with them, otherwise he would get nothing. receivership he should see the officers of the Trust and agree with them, otherwise he would get nothing. Witness declined to name his friend, who, he said, was now abroad. Witness also testified that he never had any interest in, nor had speculated in, sugar certificates; and when Parsons, before Judge Ingraham, had charged that witness had had an interest in sugar dealings, he had "lied, and he knew he lied." Witness produced the books of the North River Company, which, counsel for the company was \$350,000, and said that \$700,000 was offered to the Mollers for the plant, which the trust had subsequently capitalized at \$2,500,000.

The committee then took up the Cotton Oil Trust, examining Justus E. Ralph, the treasurer, who said that the company was formed in New-Jersey, on account of the onerous laws of New-York. Mr. Cromwell, counsel of the company, said that the corporation tax laws and the laws forbidding the corporation to own stock in other similar corporations prevented the American Cotton Oil Company from organizing in this State.

State.

In executive session the committee heard argument by its counsel to sustain the right of the committee to compel Havemeyer and Searles to produce their books under penalty of arrest. The committee took the counsel's brief, and will examine it before deciding on

BILLS THAT HAVE BECOME LAWS. Albany, April 8.—The following have become laws:
Chapter 141—In relation to the publication of session laws in Kings County newspapers.
Chapter 142—Allowing the wardens of the Port of New-York 84,500 of the State moneys for clerk hire.
Chapter 143—An additional appropriation of \$5,000 for improving the Black River Canal.

THE IVES POOL LAW.

Albany, April 8 (Special).—Assemblyman Ward, of Albany, tried to have the Code Committee discharged from further consideration of the bill introduced by from further consideration of the bill introduced by him repealing the Ives Pool Law. Mr. Ward made a long speech in favor of his bill, in which he read a lot of statistics showing the evil effects of gambling. The Assembly was not in much of a humor to act upon the bill at this time, and, by a vote of nearly two to one, refused to take the bill away from the committee. Of the thirty-one votes in favor of the bill twenty-eight were cast by Republicans, and of the sixty-three against the bill only nine were those of Republicans.

REPORT ON THE ALERT.

NEGLIGENCE WHICH RESULTED IN DEFECTIVE REPAIRS.

Washington, April 8 .- About six months ago repairs were completed upon the United States steamer Alert at Marc Island Navy Yard, and the vessel was put in commission and was ready to go to sea. But the vessel did not sail and she is to-day at her berth waiting orders. The Department ordered an investigation. The Board of Inquiry made the following report, which was given to the press to-day:

port, which was given to the press to-day:

Naval Constructor Feaster has been careless in the supervision of the repairs upon the Alert and neglectful in his examinations of the work as it progressed, which has resulted in serious defects in the ship being passed over without repairs and in unsatisfactory workmanship in repairs made.

Master Shipwircht Williamson was negligent in the performance of the duty entrusted to him in the immediate direction of the first repairs prior to November 24, 1890. Master Shipfliter Artemas Webster was negligent in the performance of his duty in not exacting proper workmanship in the repairs made upon the double bottom of the Alert subsequent to November 26, 1890, and in not properly carrying out the recommendations of the boards of survey, by falling to remedy defects which were specially mentioned.

These findings have been approved by the Navy

These findings have been approved by the Navy Department, and Naval Constructor Feaster has been Department, and Naval Constructor Feaster has been relieved from duty at Mare Island. Master Shipfitter Webster has been discharged, as was the master shipwright, Williamson. A board composed of Commodore Irwin, Commander Bartlett, Constructor Fernald, Assistant Constructor Stahl and Chief Engineer Fernald, Assistant Constructor Stahl and Chief Engineer Kutz has been ordered to survey the Alert again and Kutz has been ordered to survey the Alert again and report what repairs are necessary, while Constructor Fernald has been ordered to assume charge of these

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

The Board of Civil Service Examiners held a meeting it The Board of Civil Service Examiners held a meeting in Room No. 30 of Cooper Union yesterday to pass on the fitness of eighty-five candidates for places as elerks in the service of the city. The examination included arithmetic, writing and spelling. The successful candidates will be placed on a reserve list from which the clerks will be selected as they are needed. The examinations continue

BUFFALO AND NIAGARA FALLS SPECIAL. The Fast Evening Special for Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Wagner sleeping cars, leaves Grand Central Station via New-York Central daily at 7:20 p. m. MR. WEED'S HALF DENIAL.

HE DID NOT WRITE THE LETTER TO RILEY.

REFUSING TO SAY THAT HE DID NOT DICTATE OR INSPIRE IT, HOWEVER. "The New-York Herald" printed yesterday under

an Albany date a letter alleged to have been written by Smith M. Weed to John B. Riley, his "right-hand man" in Platisburg. If genuine, it was written just after Hill's election to the United States Senate and before that grasping politician had let it be known that he meant to hold on to the Governorship as well as the Senatorship. "The Herald's" dispatch accompanying the letter says that copies of it have been circulating in Albany among the politicians for several days. It makes the disappointed Mr. Weed talk to

his bosom friend in Plattsburg thus:

Dear Riley: I must thank you for your faithful work in
my behalf. You have labored hard and I am at a loss for words to express my appreciation of your kindness. We have all labored hard and lost.

I can readily see now why the Governor grabbed the plum after I had put up so much money to carry the day, but I cannot understand why he insists in the assertion that Tammany refused to support me. This statement of the Governor's is untrue. I have satisfactory evidence that it is faise, for it comes from the very mouths of some of Tam-

But never mind, John, we will get back at them yet Our side will be a winner in the end.

You remember David has but a few weeks more to put in

as executive. He must then give up the place to Jones.

The General is our friend, and as soon as he takes his scat
Hill will be out of the way, so to speak. Then we'll make

I want to give you some good advice, John. Be careful for a while as to what you do or say. Teil the rest of the boys to do the same. You know there are positions that depend upon silence, so be careful what you do or say until the time comes. Then say what you like. Keep your eyes on the Clinton County boys. Don't let them express their feelings. Tell them that I know they have done their duty. And John, again I bid you be guarded in your own remarks. Yours sincerely,

SMITH M. WEED A reporter found Mr. Weed in his roomy office in Cortlandt-st. yesterday, and after handing him the paper containing the printed letter, asked him if he had written it.

Mr. Weed took the paper and read it carefully, with the manner of a man who would impress a spect with the idea that he was perusing it for the first time. At intervals, as he proceeded, Mr. Weed made grimaces which he probably intended for sareastic smiles, indicative of supposed amusement which he was suppressing with visible effort. sized the grimaces with little, short puffs at a cigar he was smoking. When he had finished reading the letter he took the Havana from his mouth, and in answer to the reporter's question, which had to be repeated, said;

"I never wrote that letter. It is a forgery." "Will you make a statement in writing over your signature that you neither wrote nor dictated that tter, or a letter similar to that, to Mr. Riley 1 Mr. Weed was asked. The Plattsburg statesman revolved the question in

his mind for several moments, and then answered bluntly, but with one of the grimaces still playing over his face. "No, I will not." " Why ?"

"Because I do not think the matter of sufficient importance. I care nothing about the letter nor the people who got it up." Mr. Weed added that he did not consider it worth his while to pay any attention to the alleged letter and that he would not be drawn into any controversy about its genuineness. He admitted that he had written many letters to Mr. Riley, which might have

been altered into the shape of the one under di cussion, by changing all that was written between the address and the signature. Mr. Weed's attention was called to the libellous part of the letter, if a forgery, where he was made to speak of the Governor's greediness, (Weed) had put up so much money"; but it failed to interest him. If he should sue all the papers

that had libelled him, he said, he would have ing to do but to look after libel suits. Mayor Grant was asked what truth there was in the reference in the alleged letter that Governor Hill had insisted on the assertion that Tammany had

refused to support Weed." "So far as my knowledge goes, Tammany never "So far as my knowledge goes, Tammany never refused to support Mr. Weed, or any other candidate," the Mayor repiled. "I do not think that Tammany Hall took any action whatever on the subject."

There were all sorts of opinions expressed by politician yesterday about the letter. Some think that it was consocted by a clever Hill man, with the intent to injure Weed, and Lieutenant-Governor Jones in his aspirations for the Governorship. Others think that the objective point was lesser game, namely, Mr. Riley, to whom the missive was addressed, who is a candidate for State Controller. Most people, however, have faith in the genuineness of the letter, or one like it, in spite of Mr. Weed's shuffling denial.

THE LATTER DAY SAINTS.

PROCEEDINGS AT THE OHIO CONFERENCE-MISSIONARIES FOR UTAH. Cleveland, Ohio, April 8 (Special).-The announceent was made to-day at the annual conference of

Latter Day Saints that Apostle Joseph Luff, with other missionaries, will in all probability be sent to work upon the Utah Mormons to persuade them to return to their original faith, which is held by the reorganized Apostle Luff says also that polygamy is conducive to immorality and vice, but there are many Mormons in Utah who detest polygamy. During his last trip there he occasionally found women who were perfectly enthusiastic on the subject because they beleved it to be right. Elder Hilliard delivered an eloquent sermon to-day

"Tithing," saying that by this method the poor nen has a claim upon the blessing of the Lord just as much as the rich. C. H. Porter, of Nebraska, preached another sermon, assisted by John Baird, of Belleville, III.

At the business session the report of the Board of Publication showed that the receipts for the year were \$38,249 88 and the balance on hand \$976 77. It was intimated that the expense great, and Associate President Blair suggested that the Conference had power to remove any member of the board and appoint a successor in whom more confi-dence was reposed. The committee selected a year ago to appoint the members of a High Council re ago to appoint the members of a High Connell reported the following: Winthrop H. Biair, Frederick G. Pitt, James H. Peters, J. C. Crabb. Asa S. Cochian, Charles Derring, David Dancer, William Anderson, David Chambers, Robert M. Elvin, John A. Robinson and Calvin A. Beebe. This council is to consider grave questions of doctrine. A petition was received from the English mission which asks for a more complete organization of the Church in England by the appointment of a Bishop of England. They also want a number of high priests. The petition was referred to a committee, to report at this Conference The financial report showed that the receipts from all sources had been \$59.435 02 and expenses \$49,062 36. This evening R. C. Evans preached.

Right

or

Wrong?

must restore the and at the sar leather

LADIES will the Dressing you are using do both? Try it! Pour a dessert spoonful of your Dressing

into a saucer or butter plate, set it aside for a few days, and it will dry to a substance as hard and brittle as crushed glass. Can such a Dressing be good for leather? Wolff's ACME Blacking

will stand this test and dry as a thin, oily

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that you need help, when pimples, blotches, and eruptions begin to appear. Your blood needs looking after. You'll have graver matters than pimples to deal with, if you neglect it. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery prevents and cures all diseases and disorders caused by impure blood. It invig-orates the liver, purifies the blood, and promotes all the bodily functions. For all forms of scrofulous, skin and scalp disease, and even Consumption (which is really lung-scrofula) in all its earlier stages, it is a certain remedy. It's the only one that's guaranteed, in every case, to benefit or cure, or the money is refunded. It's a matter of confidence in one's medicine.

It is the cheapest blood-purifier sold, through druggists, because you only pay for the good you get. Can you ask more?

The "Discovery" acts equally well all the year round.

Theodore A Kohn & Son, Jewellers, 56 West 23d st., have now on exhibition many novel designs in Sterling Silverwares. Visitors are especially invited to inspect the stock of Souvenir Spoons.

Especially elegant and attractive is our PARLOR FURNITURE this season, we having made up an unusual assortment that a large stock might avoid the increased duties. An early selection is advised, as it will be impossible to replace many of the finest coverings excepting at greatly increased cost.

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of a LETTER from
a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his brother
at WORCESTER,
May, 1861.
"Tell SOUPS, GRAVIES. FISH. HOT & COLF

May, 1851. "Tell
LEA & PERRINS'
that their sauce is
highly esteemed in
India, and is in my
opinion, the most
palatable, as well
as the most wholesome sauce that is
made."

HOT & COLI
MEATS,

MEATS,

GAME,

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THE REST FRENCH TONIO Vin de Bugeaud

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TONIC AND NUTRITIVE
Prepared with Cinchona and Cocoa. Prepared with Cinchona and Cocoa.

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New London 31; Norwin, 4: 25; Worcester, 2; Boston 33, STEAMERS leave PICR 40; NORTH RIVER, new PIER ABOVE SIESBROSSES ST. FERRY, DAILY (Sundays excepted), 5:30 p. m... Tickets and staterooms secured at principal offices in New York. Brooklyn and Jersey City.

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TROY BOATS City of Troy or Saratoga leave Saturday, 6 p. m. Sanday steamer touches at Albany.

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